CLAIMS

1. Security gate (100) comprising:

- two walls (106a, 106b) defining between them a passage (108) in which an individual (102) passes,

- for each wall (106a, 106b), a transparent lighting window (202) extending over at least part of said wall (106a, 106b),

- for at least one of the edges of the lighting window (202), a light source (206a-d) intended to illuminate said edge and to generate light beams (210) propagating in the thickness of the lighting window (202),

- for each lighting window (202), at least one extraction zone (208) produced on said lighting window (202), and intended to transmit said light beams (210) towards the face of the individual (102) passing through said passage (108), the light beams (114a, 114b) thus transmitted forming, with respect to the plane of the lighting window (202) from which they issue, an angle suited to the geometry of said security gate (100) so as to optimise the illumination of the individual (102).

2. Security gate (100) according to claim 1, characterised in that the light beams (114, 114b) thus transmitted form an angle of between 30° and 60°.

3. Security gate (100) according to claim 1, characterised in that the light beams (114, 114b) thus transmitted form an angle of approximately 45°.

4. Security gate (100) according to one of claims 1 to 3, characterised in that each extraction zone (208) comprises a first zone (302) disposed on the external face of the lighting window (202) and a second zone (304) disposed on the internal face of the lighting window (202), the first zone (302) comprising means for modifying the rules of reflection of the light beams (210) on said external face so that they are reflected towards said internal face and transmitted through it, and the second zone (304) comprises means for orienting the transmitted beams (114a, 114b) towards the face of the individual (102).

5. Security gate (100) according to claim 4, characterised in that the means of the first zone (302) consist of a patch of diffusing paint.

6. Security gate (100) according to one of claims 4 or 5, characterised in that the means of the second zone (304) consist of prisms.

7. Security gate (100) according to claim 6, characterised in that the prisms are pressed against the lighting window (202) by means of their vertices.

8. Security gate (100) according to one of claims 1 to 3, characterised in that each extraction zone (208) comprises prisms disposed on the internal face of the lighting window (202) by means of their bases.

9. Security gate (100) according to claim 8, characterised in that the prisms are fixed to the internal face of the lighting window (202) by means of the optical coupling means.

10. Security gate (100) according to one of claims 1 to 9, characterised in that it comprises a single light source (206a), in that it comprises at least two extraction zones (502a-c) disposed at different distances from said light source (206a), and in that the surface of each extraction zone (502a-c) is such that the light power received by the face of the individual (102) from each extraction zone (502a-c) is substantially the same.

11. Security gate (100) according to claim 10, characterised in that the edge of the lighting window (202) that is opposite to the edge illuminated by said light source (206a) carries a supplementary transmission device (504) disposed along said opposite edge and intended to transmit the light beams (210) towards the face of the individual (102).

CLAIMS

1. Security gate (100) comprising:

- two walls (106a, 106b) defining between them a passage (108) in which an individual (102) passes,

- for each wall (106a, 106b), a transparent lighting window (202) extending over at least part of said wall (106a, 106b),

- for at least one of the edges of the lighting window (202), a light source (206a-d) intended to illuminate said edge and to generate light beams (210) propagating in the thickness of the lighting window (202),

- for each lighting window (202), at least one extraction zone (208) produced on said lighting window (202), and intended to transmit said light beams (210) towards the face of the individual (102) passing through said passage (108), the light beams (114a, 114b) thus transmitted forming, with respect to the plane of the lighting window (202) from which they issue, an angle suited to the geometry of said security gate (100) so as to optimise the illumination of the individual (102), said angle is between 30° and 60°.

2. Security gate (100) according to claim 1, characterised in that the light beams (114, 114b) thus transmitted form an angle of approximately 45°.

3. Security gate (100) according to one of claims 1 or 2, characterised in that each extraction zone (208) comprises a first zone (302) disposed on the external face of the lighting window (202) and a second zone (304) disposed on the internal face of the lighting window (202), the first zone (302) comprising means for modifying the rules of reflection of the light beams (210) on said external face so that they are reflected towards said internal face and transmitted through it, and the second zone (304) comprises means for orienting the transmitted beams (114a, 114b) towards the face of the individual (102).

4. Security gate (100) according to claim 3, characterised in that the means of the first zone (302) consist of a patch of diffusing paint.

5. Security gate (100) according to one of claims 3 or 4, characterised in that the means of the second zone (304) consist of prisms.

6. Security gate (100) according to claim 5, characterised in that the prisms are pressed against the lighting window (202) by means of their vertices.

7. Security gate (100) according to one of claims 1 to 2, characterised in that each extraction zone (208) comprises prisms disposed on the internal face of the lighting window (202) by means of their bases.

8. Security gate (100) according to claim 7, characterised in that the prisms are fixed to the internal face of the lighting window (202) by means of the optical coupling means.

9. Security gate (100) according to one of claims 1 to 8, characterised in that it comprises a single light source (206a), in that it comprises at least two extraction zones (502a-c) disposed at different distances from said light source (206a), and in that the surface of each extraction zone (502a-c) is such that the light power received by the face of the individual (102) from each extraction zone (502a-c) is substantially the same.

10. Security gate (100) according to claim 9, characterised in that the edge of the lighting window (202) that is opposite to the edge illuminated by said light source (206a) carries a supplementary transmission device (504) disposed along said opposite edge and intended to transmit the light beams (210) towards the face of the individual (102).